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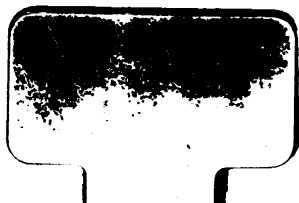
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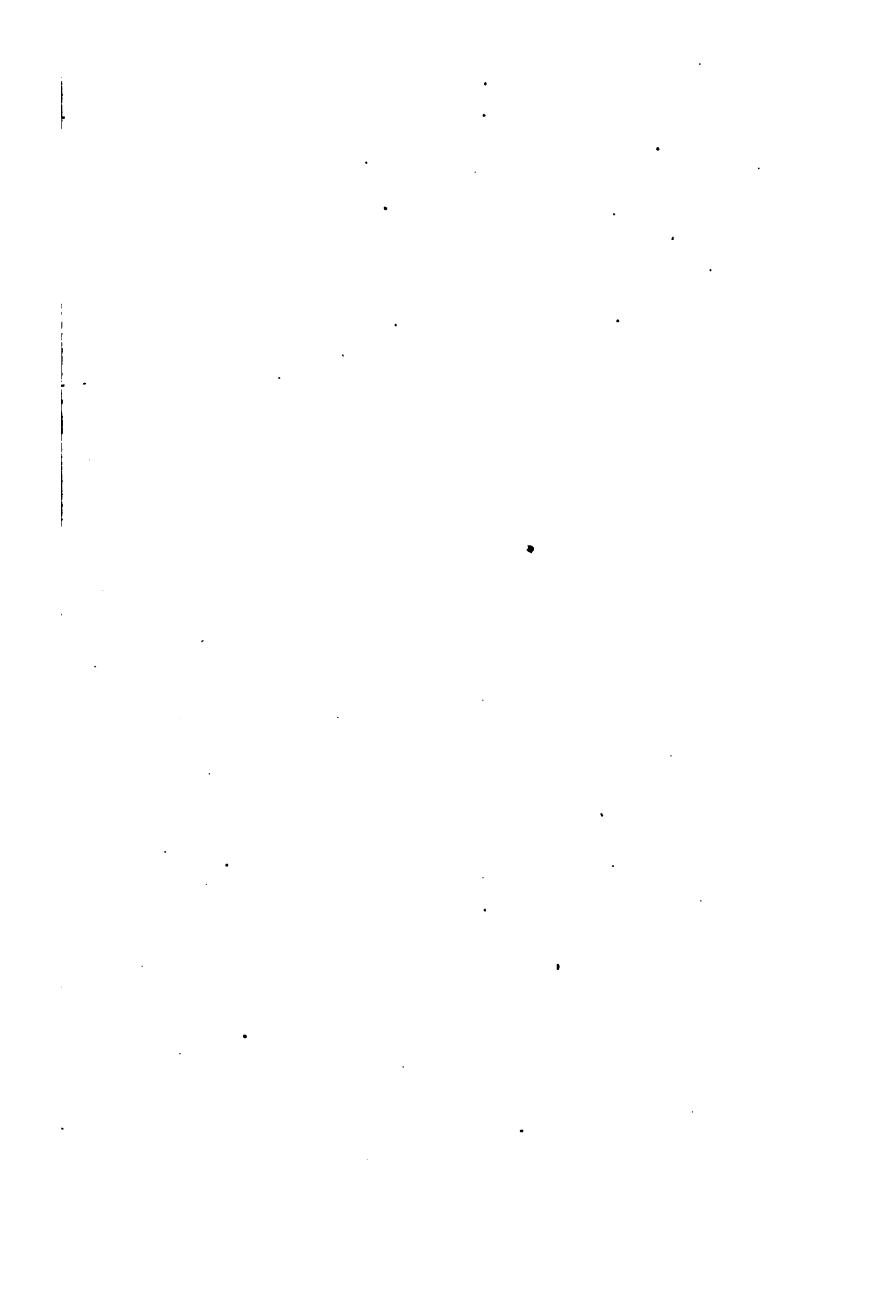
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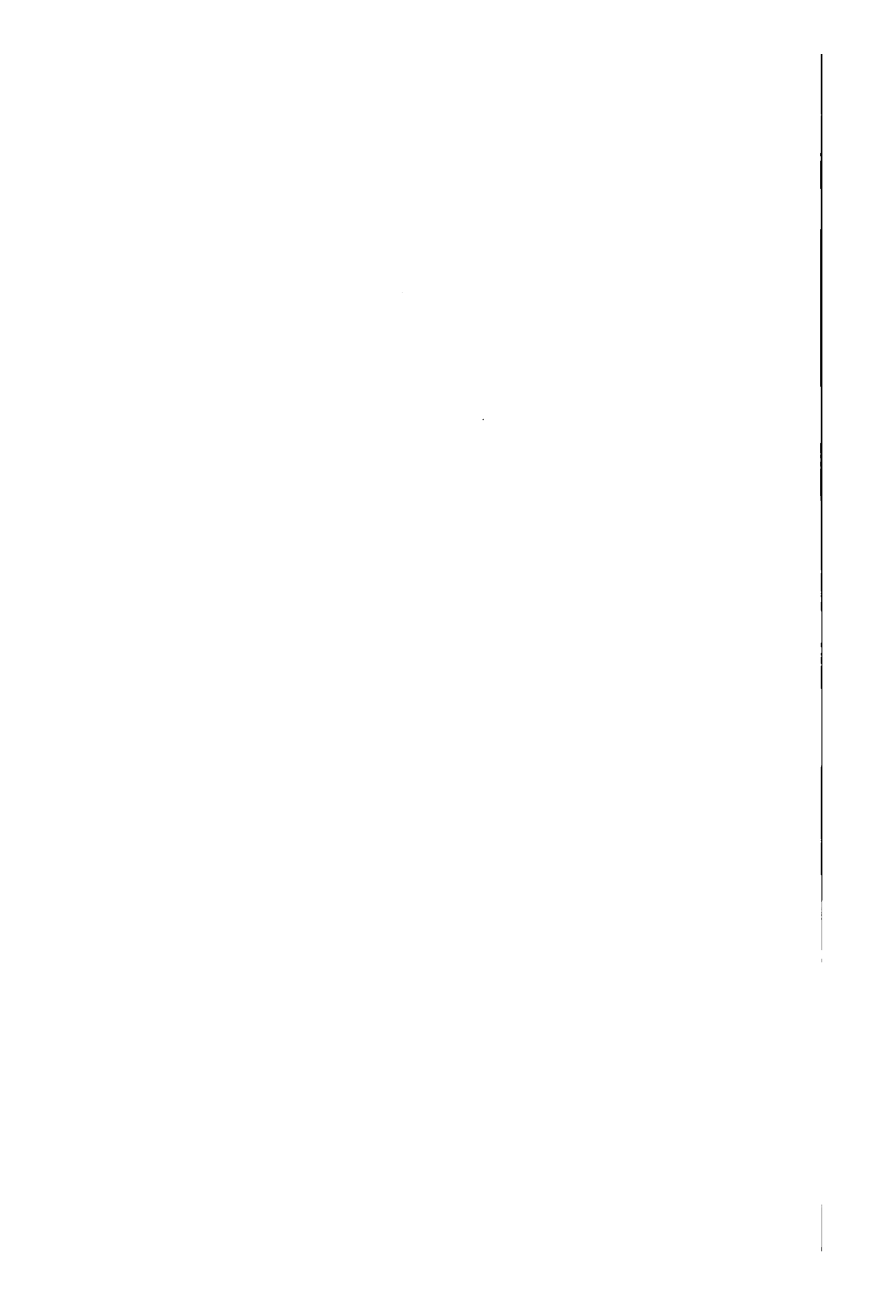
PALESTINE,
THE JOURNEYS OF THE ISRAELITES,
THE TRAVELS OF ST. PAUL,
AND
JERUSALEM.

BY
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JOHN W. PARKER, WEST STRAND.

M DCCC XLVIII.



PALESTINE

WAS bounded on the north by Phœnicia, or Phœnice (V.), and Cœle-Syria (XI.); on the east and south by Arabia (X.); and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea (A.) It lay between the 31st and 34th degrees of north latitude, and between the 34th and 37th degrees of east longitude. Its ancient length was one hundred and eighty miles, and general breadth above sixty miles. In size, it was about half as large again as Wales, containing eleven thousand square miles.

The name of Palestine is derived from the Philistines, who inhabited that part of the province of Judæa which coasted the sea. It is also known by the names of the Land of Canaan, from Canaan, grandson of Noah, whose family took possession of it at the dispersion of mankind, (Gen. x. 18, 19;) the Land of Promise and the Land of Israel, from God having promised and given it to the Israelites, (Gen. xv. 18; Josh. i. 2, 4;) Judæa, from the tribe of Judah; and the Holy Land, from its having been the scene of our Saviour's ministry and sufferings.

Palestine, at the time of the events recorded in the New Testament, was divided into four principal parts.

DIVISIONS OF PALESTINE.	SURROUNDING COUNTRIES.
I. Galilee.	V. Phœnicia.
II. Samaria.	VI. Edom or Idumæa.
III. Judæa.	VII. Moab.
IV. Peræa.	VIII. Ammon.
	IX. Trachonitis and Ituræa.
	X. Arabia.
	XI. Coele-Syria.

- I. **GALILEE** formed the northern part of Palestine. It was divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Galilee was also called Galilee of the Gentiles; a great part of its inhabitants being heathen or gentile. In Galilee, our Saviour resided during much of his life on earth, for which reason he was called a Galilæan, (Matt. xxvi. 69;) many of his miracles were wrought there; and from it he chose nearly all of his apostles, who were hence addressed by the angels as 'Men of Galilee,' (Acts, i. 11;) there also the apostles were commanded to meet Christ after his resurrection, (Matt. xxviii. 7.)
- II. **SAMARIA** occupied the whole country between the River Jordan and the Sea, so that those travelling from Judæa to Galilee 'must needs go through Samaria,' (John, iv. 4.) It received its name from its capital, Samaria.
- III. **JUDÆA**, forming the southern part of Palestine, contained, besides the inheritance of the tribes of Benjamin, Dan, Judah, and Simeon, the lands of Edom (VI.), and of the Philistines, which lay along the sea-coast. Its capital was Jerusalem.
- IV. **PERÆA** derived its name from a Greek word sig-

nifying 'beyond'—i. e., on the other side Jordan. It included the district of Gilead, famed in Scripture for its balm. The southern part of Peræa originally formed the kingdom of Sihon, King of the Amorites. In the time of our Lord, Peræa was ruled by a prince tributary to the Romans, called a *tetrarch*, who was Herod Antipas, a son of Herod the Great, (Matt. xiv. 1.)

- V. PHŒNICIA was an idolatrous nation, greatly renowned for its commercial enterprise, and skill in navigation and the arts. It continued friendly with the Israelites after their occupation of the promised land, and the Temple of Solomon was built by the aid of the King of Tyre, the capital city of Phœnicia, and under the direction of a Tyrian artist, (2 Chron. ii. 13.) The northern part of Phœnicia was called Syro-Phœnicia, from its bordering on Syria, (Mark, vii. 26.) To the Phœnicians is attributed the invention of letters.
- VI. EDM, called by the Greeks Idumæa, was the country in which Esau, Isaac's eldest son, took up his abode, and where his posterity continued to dwell.
- VII. MOAB, and VIII. AMMON, were neighbouring nations, descended from the two sons of Lot. These three people, although akin to the Israelites, were always hostile to them; as a punishment for which the prophets predicted the vengeance of Heaven upon them, (Ezek. xxxv. 15; Obad. 18; Jer. xlviii. xlix.) and these prophecies have been literally fulfilled.
- IX. TRACHONITIS and ITURÆA, were two districts in Roman Arabia. Trachonitis was the eastern dis-

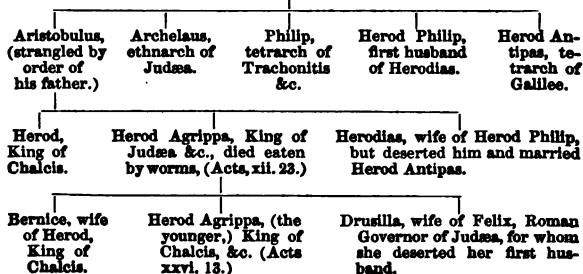
trict. To the south of Ituræa lay Bashan, (called by the Romans Batanæa,) famous in Scripture for its pasturage, cattle, and fine oaks. On the death of Herod the Great,* to whom these districts had been granted by the Romans, they were governed by his son Philip, under the title of Tetrarch, (Luke, iii. 1.)

At Herod's death, his kingdom was divided into four governments, hence called *tetrarchies*, from two Greek words signifying *four* and *government*. These were the tetrarchy of Galilee with Peræa, belonging to Herod Antipas; the tetrarchy of Trachonitis and Ituræa, belonging to his brother Philip; the tetrarchy of Abilene, to the north-west of Damascus (bd), belonging to Lysanias; and of Judæa, Samaria, and Idumæa, belonging to Archelaus, Herod's eldest son, who governed under the title of king, until he was deposed, his kingdom reduced to a Roman province, and Pontius Pilate appointed to succeed him as a Roman governor.

* TABLE OF THE FAMILY OF HEROD.

Antipas, or Antipater, (an Idumæan, appointed prefect of Judæa and Syria by Julius Cæsar.)

Herod the Great, King of Judæa.



- X. ARABIA** was an immense tract of country, divided into three parts, called Arabia Petræa, Arabia Felix, and Arabia Deserta. The part that adjoins Palestine is Arabia Petræa, the north part of which was called Roman Arabia, and in it is situated Mount Seir, a range which includes Mount Hor, upon which Aaron died, (Numb. xx. 28;) Mount Sinai, from which the law was given, (Exod. xxxi. 18;) and Mount Horeb, upon which God appeared to Moses in the burning bush, (Exod. iii. 1.) Through this country, the children of Israel passed in their journeys from Egypt to the Promised Land.
- XI. CŒLE-SYRIA** was the southern portion of Syria Proper, and included but a small tract of country; the other part was called Syria Superior, or Upper Syria.

SEAS AND LAKES.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. The Mediterranean. | C. The Sea of Galilee. |
| B. The Dead Sea. | D. Lake Merom. |

- A. THE MEDITERRANEAN** is called in the Scriptures the GREAT SEA, (Numb. xxxiv. 6, 7;) the Sea of the Philistines, (Exod. xxiii. 31;) and the Uttermost Sea, (Deut. xi. 24.) It divides the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Its length, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the shores of Palestine, is above 2000 miles.
- B. THE DEAD SEA (or SALT SEA)** is called by classical writers Lacus Asphaltites, from the asphalt, or pitchy substance, found on its shore. It is also named the Sea of the Plain, because it covers the

spot once occupied by the Vale of Siddim, on which stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, called in Scripture the cities of the plain, and for their wickedness destroyed 'by brimstone and fire from the Lord out of heaven,' (Gen. xix. 24.) It is forty-five miles long, and eleven miles wide. Its waters are remarkably bitter and buoyant, and it takes its name of the Dead Sea from the almost uninterrupted smoothness of its surface, and the absence of nearly all life, either animal or vegetable, around it.

- C. THE SEA OF GALILEE in the New Testament is also called the Lake of Gennesaret, (Luke, v. 1,) and the Sea of Tiberias, (John, vi. 1.) In the Old Testament it is styled the Sea of Chinnereth, (Numb. xxxiv. 11.) It received the last three names from towns on its shores. It is about twelve miles in length, and seven miles in breadth. The River Jordan passes through it. It was on this lake that our Lord calmed the storm, (Luke, viii. 24.) Here also he called the sons of Zebedee from mending their nets; preached to the multitude on the shore, from Simon Peter's boat; and appeared the third time, after his resurrection, to his disciples, (John, xxi. 1.)
- D. LAKE MEROM is called in Scripture the Waters of Merom. By it Joshua defeated Jabin, King of Hazor, and his allies, with great slaughter, (Josh. xi. 7.) It is very small, and in summer is little more than a marsh, choked with rushes. Its classical name is Lacus Samochonites.

RIVERS AND BROOKS.

aa. The Jordan.	ee. The Jabbok.
bb. The Cherith.	ff. The Kishon.
cc. The Kedron.	gg. Abana and Phar-
dd. The Arnon.	phar.

- aa. **THE RIVER JORDAN** is the only large river of Palestine—it takes its rise in Mount Hermon (2), passes through Lake Merom and the Sea of Galilee, and loses itself in the Dead Sea (B.), after a course of 150 miles. Its waters were miraculously divided at the passage of the Israelites under Joshua, (Josh. iii.,) and by Elijah and Elisha, (2 Kings, ii.,) and in it St. John the Baptist baptized our blessed Lord, (Matt. iii. 13—17.)
- bb. **THE BROOK CHERITH** ran into the Jordan a few miles to the south of the Sea of Galilee. It was the scene of the miraculous sustenance of Elijah, (1 Kings, xvii. 2—8.)
- cc. **THE BROOK KEDRON** ran close to Jerusalem.—*See Jerusalem.*
- dd. **THE RIVER ARNON** was the southern boundary of the Amorites. Here Balak met Balaam, (Numb. xxii. 36;) and Moses defeated Sihon, King of the Amorites, (Numb. xxi. 24.)
- ee. **THE RIVER JABBOK** bounded the Amorites on the north, and separated them from the Ammonites; near it Jacob wrestled with an angel, (Gen. xxxii. 22.)
- ff. **THE BROOK KISHON** flows into the sea near Mount Carmel. It overwhelmed Sisera's host, (Judges, v. 21;) and on its banks Elijah slew the priests of Baal, (1 Kings, xviii. 40.)

gg. **ABANA** and **PHARPHAR** were rivers near Damascus (bd) preferred by Naaman to all the waters of Israel, (2 Kings, v. 12.) The Abana was the southernmost of the two.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Lebanon. | 7. Gilead. |
| 2. Hermon. | 8. Abarim. |
| 3. Carmel. | 9. { Zion. |
| 4. Tabor. | { Moriah. |
| 5. Gilboa. | 10. Mount of Olives. |
| 6. Ebal and Gerizim. | |

1. **MOUNT LEBANON**, remarkable for its cedars; upon it King Solomon built a palace, (1 Kings, vii. 2.)
2. **HERMON**, the highest point of a range of mountains called Anti-Lebanon, which, running through Upper Syria, terminated in the north of Palestine at this mountain.
3. **CARMEL**, the mount on which the sacrifice of Elijah was consumed by fire from heaven, and upon the top of which he obtained rain, in answer to his prayer, after the land had suffered three years' drought, (1 Kings, xviii. 42.) It was also a favourite residence of Pythagoras, the Greek philosopher.
4. **TABOR**, supposed to have been the scene of our Saviour's transfiguration, (Matt. xvii.) In it rises the Brook Kishon (cc.)
5. **GILBOA**, the mountain on which Saul and his sons were slain in battle with the Philistines, (1 Sam. xxxi. 1, 2.)
6. **EBAL** and **GERIZIM**, famous for the solemn recital by Joshua of the blessings and curses con-

tained in the law of Moses, (Joshua, viii. 30—35.) On Mount Gerizim, the Samaritans, not being allowed by the Jews to contribute to the rebuilding of the Temple of Jerusalem, (Ezra, iv.,) erected a rival temple, from which cause sprang the inveterate hatred subsisting between the two people up to the time of our Saviour, (John, iv. 9.)

7. GILEAD, or GALEED, i. e., *the heap of witness*, a range of mountains which derived its name from the heap of stones which Jacob and Laban raised in token of mutual friendship, (Gen. xxxi. 48.) It gave name to the surrounding district.
8. MOUNT ABARIM, a range, one of whose tops was called PISGAH, or NEBO, from which God allowed Moses to take a view of the promised land, and on which he died, (Deut. xxxiv.)
9. ZION. (*See Jerusalem.*)
MOUNT MORIAH. (*See Jerusalem.*)
10. MOUNT OF OLIVES. (*See Jerusalem.*)

POSITION OF THE TWELVE TRIBES.

E. Asher.	HH. Issachar.	M. Benjamin.
F. Naphtali.	J. Gad.	N. Judah.
G. Manasseh.	K. Reuben.	O. Dan.
H. Zebulun.	L. Ephraim.	P. Simeon.

GALILEE (I.)

PRINCIPAL PLACES.

a. Chorazin.	e. Cana.	i. Jezreel.
b. Capernaum.	f. Nazareth.	k. Endor.
c. Bethsaida.	g. Nain.	
d. Tiberias.	h. Shunem.	

- a. **CHORAZIN**, a town against which, together with Capernaum and Bethsaida, our Lord pronounced a curse for its unbelief, (Matt. xi. 21—24.)
- b. **CAPERNAUM**, the chief residence of our Lord during his ministry; it is sometimes called in the Gospels 'his own city.' Here the centurion visited Christ, to implore him to heal his servant, a prayer which was granted for his great faith, (Matt. viii. 13;) here Christ cured St. Peter's wife's mother of a fever, (Matt. viii. 14, 15,) and a man of the palsy, (Matt. ix. 1, 2;) here he called St. Matthew to be an apostle, when sitting as the collector of the toll paid by all who passed over the Lake of 'Genesareth; and near it, on a hill called the Mount of Beatitudes, he delivered the Sermon on the Mount.
- c. **BETHSAIDA**, the residence of the apostles Philip, Andrew, and Peter, (John, i. 44.)
- d. **TIBERIAS** gave name to the lake by which it stood.
- e. **CANA** was the scene of our Lord's first miracle, (John, ii. 1.) Here, also, he healed the nobleman's son, (John, iv. 46.)
- f. **NAZARETH** was the residence of our Lord and his parents previous to his ministry, and hence he was styled Jesus of Nazareth. Here he entered into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and applied to himself the words of the prophet Isaiah, (Luke, iv. 16.)
- g. At **NAIN**, or **NAIM**, our Saviour raised to life the widow's son, (Luke, vii. 7.)
- h. At **SHUNEM**, Elisha raised to life the Shunammite woman's son, (2 Kings, iv.)
- i. At **JEZREEL**, Gideon defeated the Amalekites and Midianites, (Judges, vi. vii.) And here the Kings

of Israel had a palace in the time of Ahab, (2 Kings, ix. 10.)

- k. At ENDOR, Saul consulted the witch before the battle of Gilboa, (1 Sam. xxviii. 7.)

SAMARIA (II.)

PRINCIPAL PLACES.

l. Cæsarea.		n. Samaria.		p. Shiloh.
m. Megiddo.		o. Shechem.		

- l. CÆSAREA, originally called Turris Stratonis, was splendidly rebuilt by Herod the Great, who here erected a palace, and named the place Cæsarea, in honour of the Emperor Cæsar Augustus. Here his son, Herod Agrippa, perished for his impiety, (Acts, xii. 21—23;) Cornelius the centurion was converted by the preaching of St. Peter, (Acts, x. 1;) Agabus foretold Paul's being bound at Jerusalem, (Acts, xxi. 10;) St. Paul was kept prisoner, and defended himself against Tertullus, before Herod Agrippa and the Roman governor, (Acts, xxiii. 33; xxiv.;) and Philip the evangelist resided, (Acts, xxi. 8.)
- m. At MEGIDDO, Jabin was defeated by Deborah and Barak, (Judges, v. 19;) Ahaziah died of the wounds inflicted by Jehu, (2 Kings, ix. 27,) and Josiah was slain by Pharaoh Necho, (2 Kings, xxiii. 29.)
- n. SAMARIA was founded by Omri, King of Israel, (1 Kings, xvi. 24,) and was the capital of the province until the Assyrian captivity, (2 Kings, xvii. 6.) It was then desolated, but repopled by colonists who only adopted in part the Jewish religion,

and who afterwards, although called Samaritans, principally resided at Shechem. Samaria was restored by Herod the Great, who built a palace there, and who named the city Sebaste, (a Greek word meaning *August*,) in honour of Augustus.

- o. **SHECHEM**, or **SICHEM**, was a city of refuge in the tribe of Ephraim, (Josh. xx. 7.) On this spot Abram erected an altar, (Gen. xii. 6, 7,) and Jacob digged a well, where our Saviour in later times conversed with the woman of Samaria. (John, iv. 6.) In the New Testament, Shechem is called Sychar; and by the Romans, Neapolis.
- p. **SHILOH** was the spot where Joshua set up the tabernacle, (Josh. xviii. 1,) and where it remained until the time of Eli, three hundred years after, (1 Sam. iv. 3.)

JUDÆA (III.)

PRINCIPAL PLACES.

q. Joppa.	x. Bethel.	af. Bethlehem.
r. Arimathea.	y. Ai.	ag. Ascalon.
s. Lydda.	z. Jericho.	ah. Gaza.
t. Ajalon.	ab. Gilgal.	ai. Hebron.
u. Emmaus.	ac. Ashdod.	ak. Beersheba.
v. Gibeon.	ad. Jerusalem.	
w. Ramah.	ae. Bethany.	

- q. **JOPPA**, the modern Jaffa, the port whence Jonah embarked, (Jonah, i. 3.) Here St. Peter resided for a time; saw the vision that led him to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles, (Acts, xi. v.;) and raised Dorcas to life, (Acts, ix. 36—43.)

- r. **ARIMATHEA**, the city of Joseph, by whom the body of our blessed Lord was buried. (John, xix. 38.)
- s. **LYDDA**, the place where St. Peter healed Æneas, (Acts, ix. 33.)
- t. **AJALON**, where Joshua commanded the sun and moon to stand still, (Josh. x. 12.)
- u. **EMMAUS**, a village towards which the two disciples were journeying when joined by our Lord after his resurrection, (Luke, xxiv. 13.)
- v. **GIBEON**, a royal city of Canaan, whose inhabitants made a league with Joshua by craft, (Josh. ix. 3.)
- w. **RAMAH**, a city of the mountains of Ephraim, where the prophet Samuel resided, (1 Sam. vii. 17,) and sheltered David from the pursuit of Saul, (1 Sam. xix. 18, 19.) In the vicinity was another place named Ramah, where Rachel was buried, (Gen. xxxv. 20.)
- x. **BETHEL**, the scene of Jacob's dream. The name was afterwards given to a neighbouring city, called Luz, (Gen. xxviii. 11 — 19.) Here Jeroboam set up one of the golden calves; and here bears devoured the children who mocked Elisha, (2 Kings, ii. 23, 24.)
- y. **AI**, a royal city of Canaan, taken by Joshua through stratagem, (Josh. viii.)
- z. **JERICHO**, the first city of Canaan taken by the Israelites after crossing Jordan, (Joshua, vi.) A curse was pronounced on whomsoever should rebuild it, which was fulfilled five hundred years after, (1 Kings, xvi. 34.) It had a school of the prophets in the time of Elijah, became a great city, and was much adorned by Herod the Great.
- ab. **GILGAL**, the place where the Israelites first en-

camped after crossing Jordan, and set up twelve stones from the river as a memorial, (Josh. iv. 20.) Here Saul was anointed king, and afterwards rejected by Samuel, (1 Sam. xi. 15; xv. 26.)

ac. **ASHDOD**, one of the five royal cities of the Philistines, to which they conveyed the ark, when taken at the battle of Eben-Ezer, (1 Sam. v. 1.) It was called in the time of the New Testament, Azotus. Ekron and Gath, also two of the five royal cities of the Philistines, were not far distant.

ad. **JERUSALEM** was the capital of the kingdom of Judah. (*See Jerusalem.*)

ae. **BETHANY**, two miles from Jerusalem, at the foot of the Mount of Olives, where our Saviour raised Lazarus, (John, xi. 1,) and near which his ascension took place, (Luke, xxiv. 50.) Close to Bethany was **BETHPHAGE**, whence our Lord made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

af. **BETHLEHEM**, formerly called Ephrath or Ephratah, six miles from Jerusalem, the birthplace of our blessed Lord, and also of David. To this place Samuel was sent by God to anoint him king. Jacob stayed at Bethlehem to raise a monument to Rachel; and here Boaz resided. In this and the neighbouring towns, among which was Ramah, the massacre of the children by Herod happened; hence the prophecy in Jer. xxxi. 15.

ag. **ASCALON**, one of the five royal cities of the Philistines, was the birthplace of Herod the Great.

ah. **GAZA**, also one of the five royal cities of the Philistines which fell by lot to the tribe of Judah, (Josh. xv. 47.) The gates of Gaza were carried away by Samson, and here he pulled down the temple

of Dagon upon himself, and upon the multitudes of the Philistines, who were mocking him when blind and a prisoner, (Judges, xvi. 25.)

- ai. **HEBRON**, or **KIRJATH-ARBA**, the residence and sepulchre of Abraham, and granted to Caleb as a possession, (Josh. xiv. 13—15.) David made it the seat of his kingdom in the early part of his reign, (2 Sam. ii. 2—4.) Hebron was the birthplace of John the Baptist.
- ak. **BEERSHEBA**, the southernmost place in the Holy Land. At this spot Abraham made an alliance with Abimelech, King of Gerar, (Gen. xxi. 31.) It was in the wilderness near Beersheba that Hagar wandered, when expelled the house of Abraham. Here, also, Elijah sought refuge from Jezebel; and Abraham 'planted a grove, and called there on the name of the Lord,' (Gen. xxviii. 10.)

PERÆA (IV.)

PRINCIPAL PLACES.

al. Gadara.	ao. Ramoth-Gilead.
am. Mizpeh.	ap. Bethabara.
an. Jabesh-Gilead.	

- al. **GADARA**, the chief city of Peræa. It gave name to the country of the Gadarenes, also called Gergesenes, from Gergesa, a neighbouring town. It was near this place our Lord met and healed two men possessed with devils, (Matt. viii. 28—34.)
- am. **MIZPEH**. Here Jacob and Laban made a covenant, (Gen. xxxi. 49,) and Jephthah resided,

- (Judges, xi. 34.) There was another Mizpeh, in the tribe of Benjamin (M), where the Israelites frequently assembled, Samuel had a residence, and Saul was anointed king.
- an. JABESH-GILEAD was destroyed by the Israelites, (Judges, xxi.) but rebuilt; and delivered from the Ammonites by Saul, (1 Sam. xi.)
- ao. RAMOTH-GILEAD, one of the cities of refuge. In recovering it from the Syrians, Ahab was slain, (1 Kings, xxii.)
- ap. BETHABARA, a ford of the Jordan, where St. John baptized our Lord, (John, i. 28.)

PHŒNICIA (V.)

PRINCIPAL PLACES.

aq. Sidon.	at. Ptolemais.
ar. Sarepta.	au. Ecbatana.
as. Tyre.	

- aq. SIDON, or ZIDON, is considered to have been the oldest commercial city in the world. It was anciently governed by kings, one of whom was father of Jezebel, (1 Kings, xvi. 31.)
- ar. SAREPTA, or ZAREPHATH; here Elijah was sheltered by a poor widow, when he fled from Ahab; and here he raised her son from the dead, (1 Kings, xvii.)
- as. TYRE, a colony of Sidon; the most famous commercial city in the world: for a description of its splendour and doom, *see* Ezek. xxvii.
- at. PTOLEMAIS; the modern ACCHO, or ACRE, which occupied so prominent a part in the Crusades.

- au. **ECBATANA**, where Cambyses, King of Persia, died by an accidental wound from his own sword. It had been foretold him that he should die at Ecbatana, which he supposed to mean a large city of the same name in Media; and in avoiding it, he here met his death.

MOAB (VII.)

PRINCIPAL PLACES.

av. Rabbath-Moab. | aw. Zoar.

- av. **RABBATH-MOAB**, the capital of the Moabites.
 aw. **ZOAR**, one of the cities of the plain, and saved from the fate of Sodom by Lot's taking refuge there, (Gen. xix. 20—23.)

AMMON (VIII.)

PRINCIPAL PLACE.

- ax. **RABOTH-AMMON**, the capital of the Ammonites.

TRACHONITIS AND ITURÆA (IX.)

PRINCIPAL PLACES.

ay. Dan. | az. Golan.

- ay. **DAN**, originally called **LAISH**, (Judges, xviii. 29,) was the northernmost place in the Holy Land, as Beersheba (ak) was the southernmost; whence the extent of Palestine is often expressed by the phrase, 'from Dan to Beersheba.' Here Jeroboam set up one of his golden calves, (1 Kings, xii. 29.)

In the time of our Lord it was called *Cæsarea-Philippi*, (*Matt. xvi. 13;*) and its ancient name was also *Paneas*.

- az. **GOLAN**, or **GAULON**, originally the city of *Og*, King of *Bashan*. It was one of the six cities of refuge, and gave name to the district *Gaulonitis*.

ARABIA (X.)

PRINCIPAL PLACE.

- bc. **BOZRAH**, in the time of the Romans called *Bostra*, and the capital of the Roman province of *Arabia*. It was situated in the district called *Auranitis*.

CÖELE-SYRIA (XI.)

PRINCIPAL PLACES.

bd. **Damascus.** | be. **Abila.**

- bd. **DAMASCUS**. It gave name to the district *Damascene*, and was the metropolis of *Cœle-Syria*. It is one of the most ancient cities in the world, being mentioned in the history of *Abraham*, (*Gen. xv. 2.*) Near it occurred the miraculous conversion of *St. Paul*, and it was the scene of his first labours as a Christian teacher, (*Acts, ix.*)
- be. **ABILA**, the capital of a small district called *Abilene*. At the time when *St. John the Baptist* preached, it was governed by a tetrarch named *Lysanias*, (*Luke, iii. 1.*)

JOURNEYS OF THE ISRAELITES

FROM EGYPT TO CANAAN.

COUNTRIES AND NATIONS.

I. Egypt.	VI. Midianites.
II. Goshen.	VII. Amorites.
III. Canaan.	VIII. Moabites.
IV. Arabia.	IX. Edomites.
V. Amalekites.	

SEAS.

- A. Great Sea, or Medi-
terranean.
- B. Red Sea.
- C. Dead Sea.

DESERTS.

- D. Wilderness of Shur.
- E. „ „ Sin.
- F. „ „ Paran.
- G. Desert of Sinai.

RIVERS.

- aa. The Nile.
- bb. The Jordan.
- cc. The Arnon.

MOUNTAINS.

- 1. Sinai, Paran, or
Horeb.
 - 2. Hor.
 - 3. Seir.
 - 4. Pisgah, Nebo, or
Abarim.
-
- dd. Track of the 38 years'
wandering.

STATIONS.*

a. Rameses.	i. Kibroth-hattaavah.
b. Succoth.	k. Hazeroth.
c. Etham.	l. Kadesh-barnea, or Rithmah.
d. Pihahiroth.	m. Hormah.
e. Marah.	n. Ezion-Geber.
f. Elim.	o. Shittim.
g. Rephidim.	p. Gilgal.
h. Taberah.	

The family and household of Jacob, who had come up from Canaan (III.) to Egypt (I.), at the invitation of his son Joseph, and at the wish of the King of Egypt, were, at the time of their arrival, in number seventy souls. The king assigned them the land of Goshen (II.), a district bordering on the eastern arm of the Nile (aa), for a residence, and there they abode, flourished, and increased for two hundred and fifteen years.† Towards the end of this time, however, the Pharaoh who was then reigning, and his people, had become jealous and alarmed at the extraordinary increase and prosperity of the Israelites; and after reducing them to the condition of slaves, had imposed upon them impossible tasks, and to prevent their numbers from becoming greater, put to death every male child at its birth. But God, in this extremity, raised

* Those places only in the route of the Israelites are mentioned at which any particular event is recorded to have taken place.

† In Exod. xii. 40, it is said, that 'the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelled in Egypt, was 430 years.' This includes the period from the time of the promise to Abraham, Gen. xv. 18, to the descent of Jacob into Egypt, which was 215 years; and this, added to the time of their residence in Goshen, makes up the 430 years.

up Moses as their deliverer and lawgiver, who, by miraculous warnings and plagues, forced Pharaoh to let the Israelites depart for that land which God had promised to Abraham and his seed.*

The number of the Israelites led out by Moses was 'about 600,000 that were men, besides children,' Exod. xii. 37.

They started from Rameses (a), the capital city of Goshen (II.); their first station, or resting place, was Succoth (b);† thence they journeyed to Etham (c), the edge of the wilderness of the Red Sea (B.)

Being pursued by Pharaoh, they turn and encamp beside Pihahiroth (d); and afraid of the Egyptians, they here first murmur against God.

They cross the Red Sea (B), and go out into the Wilderness of Shur (D), three days' journey; but are distressed for want of water.

They proceed to Marah (e), where, finding the water bitter, they again murmur.

From Marah, they advance to Elim (f), where, finding wells and palm-trees, they encamp.

From Elim they proceed to the Wilderness of Sin (E); they had now been wandering one month and

* In commemoration of the destroying angel (during the tenth plague) *passing over* the houses of the Israelites, when all the first-born in Egypt were smitten in one night, they were commanded to celebrate an annual festival, called the Passover, at which the paschal lamb (which was a type of Christ, 1 Cor. v. 7) was offered, Exod. xii. 27.

† The shortest way to the Promised Land would have been to have gone in a north-east direction to the shores of the Mediterranean sea, and up through the land of the Philistines; but the reason for their not taking this direction is given in Exod. xiii. 17: 'Lest peradventure the people repent when they see war, and they return into Egypt.'

fifteen days. Here the third murmur arises for food. God sends them quails and manna.

Then they pass through the Wilderness to Rephidim (g); where they murmur a fourth time for water. Moses smites the rock, from which water flows, and calls the place Massah, (temptation,) and Meribah, (strife.) Joshua conquers the Amalekites.

They reach the Desert of Sinai (G), and encamp before the Mount* (1.) Here, in the third month after their leaving Egypt, the two tables of stone, containing the Ten Commandments, were delivered to Moses by God. During Moses' absence on the Mount, the Israelites make and worship a golden calf. Moses in anger breaks the tables of the law. God renews them.

Leaving Sinai, the Israelites enter the Wilderness of Paran (F), on the twentieth day of the second month of the second year from the time they left Egypt. In this wilderness they spent the next thirty-eight years of their forty years' wanderings.

They advance three days' journey to Taberah (h), which means *fire*, so named by Moses, because the Israelites murmuring a fifth time, 'the fire of the Lord burnt among them, and consumed them that were in the uttermost parts of the camp,' Numb. xi. 1.

From Taberah they journey to Kibroth-hattaavah (i), meaning the *graves of lust*; because here they murmured and lusted for flesh, and God sent them quails, but at the same time a very great plague.

Thence to Hazeroth (k), where they abode for a

* In the Bible, the names of Mount Sinai and Mount Paran are applied to the same summit. Mount Horeb is applied to the whole mountain range in which Mount Sinai is situated, and not to any particular peak.

time. Aaron and Miriam rebelling against the authority of Moses, Miriam is stricken with leprosy, but is healed after seven days, on the intercession of Moses.

From Hazeroth they reach Kadesh (1), also called Kadesh-barnea and Rithmah. The people again murmur for want of water, and Moses striking the rock, a stream bursts forth; this place also he names Meribah. Here Miriam, the sister of Moses, dies. Moses sends forth twelve men to survey the Promised Land, of whom two alone, Joshua and Caleb, bring back a good report. The people, murmuring at the evil report of the ten spies, are doomed to wander in the Desert until all their generation shall have died, except Joshua and Caleb. Those of the people who invaded the land of Canaan against the will of the Lord, are defeated by the Canaanites at Hormah (m).

After thirty-eight years' wandering (dd),* they arrive at the territory of the King of Edom (IX.); being refused a passage through his country, they turn aside, and come to Mount Hor (2.) Here Aaron dies, and his son Eleazar succeeds him as high priest.

The Israelites vanquish the Canaanites at Hormah (m), and returning round Mount Seir (3), after stopping at Ezion Geber (n), and several stations, the situations of which are unknown, they cross the Arnon (cc), and reach the top of Mount Pisgah, or Nebo (4.)

They conquer Sihon, King of the Amorites (VII.), and Og, King of Bashan, and seize their country.

They advance to the Plains of Moab (VIII.), and conquer Balak, King of Moab. Balaam blesses them.

* The situations of none of the stations mentioned during these thirty-eight years have been ascertained.

They dwell in Shittim (o); where they commit idolatry and other sins with the Moabites.

Israel, numbered by Moses, amounts to 601,730 males above two years old; without the Levites, who were 23,000 males. Among these none were counted who had been included in the former numbering at Mount Sinai, except Caleb and Joshua, for all the rest had perished during the thirty-eight years' wandering, according to God's word. (Numb. xiv. 29, 30.)

Moses ascends Mount Nebo (4), and after viewing the Promised Land, dies, aged one hundred and twenty years. Joshua succeeds him as leader of the people.

The Israelites cross the Jordan (bb): the ark being carried first, the waters divide, and they pass over on dry ground, as at the passage of the Red Sea. They set up twelve stones, taken from the river's bed, as a memorial at Gilgal (p.)

THE TRAVELS OF ST. PAUL.

COUNTRIES.

A. Syria.	E. Greece.
AB. Phœnicia.	F. Italy.
B. Asia Minor.	G. Libya.
C. Thrace.	H. Egypt.
D. Macedonia.	I. Arabia.
AD. Illyricum.	

ISLANDS.

J. Cyprus.	P. Chios.
K. Crete.	Q. Samos.
L. Sicily.	R. Coos.
M. Melita.	S. Rhodes.
N. Samothrace.	T. Clauda.
O. Mitylene.	

SEAS.

AA. Mediterranean.	EE. Ionian.
BB. Ægean.	FF. Hellespont.
CC. Euxine.	GG. Propontis.
DD. Adriatic.	

PROVINCES IN ASIA MINOR.

In the South.

- I. Cilicia.
- II. Pamphylia.
- III. Lycia.
- IV. Caria.

In the Centre.

- V. Lydia.
- VI. Phrygia.

VII. Pisidia.

VIII. Lycaonia.

IX. Cappadocia.

In the North.

X. Mysia.

XI. Bithynia.

XII. Galatia.

XIII. Paphlagonia.

XIV. Pontus.

TOWNS, ETC.

- a. Damascus.
- b. Jerusalem.
- c. Antioch (in Syria.)
- d. Cæsarea.
- e. Tarsus.
- f. Seleucia.
- g. Salamis.
- h. Paphos.
- i. Perga.
- k. Antioch (in Pisidia.)
- l. Iconium.
- m. Lystra.
- n. Derbe.
- o. Attalia.
- p. Troas.
- q. Neapolis.
- r. Philippi.
- s. Amphipolis.
- t. Apollonia.
- u. Thessalonica.
- v. Berea.

- w. Athens.
- x. Corinth.
- y. Ephesus.
- z. Assos.
- aa. Trogyllium.
- bb. Miletus.
- cc. Patara.
- dd. Tyre.
- ee. Ptolemais.
- ff. Sidon.
- gg. Myra.
- hh. Cnidos.
- ii. Cape Salmone.
- kk. Fair Havens.
- ll. Phœnice (in Crete.)
- mm. Syracuse.
- nn. Rhegium.
- oo. Puteoli.
- pp. Appii Forum.
- qq. Three Taverns.
- rr. Rome.

The first mention of St. Paul in the Scriptures is at the martyrdom of St. Stephen, whose murderers laid down their clothes at the feet of a young man named Saul, (Acts, vii. 58,) which name he afterwards changed to Paul. He was born of good family, at Tarsus (e), in Cilicia (I.), a province of Asia Minor (B), and was brought up at Jerusalem (b), in the strictest discipline of the Pharisees. Thus he became a most prominent persecutor of the church, until on his way to Damascus (a) to persecute the Christians, he was struck blind to the earth by a light from heaven; and by a voice from Jesus, whom he had persecuted, he was called to the work of an apostle. Being cured of his blindness, and baptized by Ananias, a disciple, he preached for a short time in Damascus (a), and then retired into Arabia (I) to study, (Gal. i. 17.)

After three years he returned to Damascus (a), but the Jews seeking to kill him on account of his bold preaching, he went up to Jerusalem (b.) Here he only remained fifteen days; for the Jews again attempting his life, he withdrew to Cæsarea (d), and thence to Tarsus (e), his native place. Barnabas having been sent from Jerusalem to arrange the affairs of the church in Antioch * (c); fetched Paul from Tarsus to help him; here he remained a year. A dearth having been predicted by Agabus, Paul and Barnabas† were sent to Jerusalem with contributions for the brethren in Judæa. On their return to Antioch, they brought with them St. Mark.‡

* At Antioch the disciples were first called Christians.

† Barnabas, which means *Son of consolation*, was so named by the Apostles; his original name was Joses. He was a Levite of Cyprus, and his sister was St. Mark's mother.

‡ Also called John.

FIRST APOSTOLICAL JOURNEY OF ST. PAUL.

From Antioch (c), St. Paul, with Barnabas and Mark, went to Seleucia (f), and thence to the Island of Cyprus, (J.) They preach at Salamis (g) and at Paphos * (h), when Sergius Paulus, the Roman governor of the island, is converted; and Elymas, the sorcerer, who opposed them, is struck blind. Thence to Perga (i), in Pamphylia (II.); St. Mark returns to Jerusalem. Thence to Antioch (k), in Pisidia, (VII.) The Jews rejecting the word, Paul and Barnabas preach to the Gentiles with great success; until the persecution of the Jews drives them to Iconium (l), where they abode some time; but the Jews again persecuting them, and plotting to stone them, they fly to Lystra (m), in Lycaonia (VIII.) St. Paul heals a cripple, and the people can scarcely be dissuaded from worshipping him and his companion as gods. The Jews continuing their persecution, St. Paul is stoned, but miraculously recovering, he the next day departs with Barnabas to Derbe (n); having preached and taught, they return to Lystra (m); Iconium (l); and Antioch (k); having passed throughout Pisidia (VII.), they reach Perga (i), and Attalia (o), on the coast, whence they sail to Antioch (c), in Syria (A.) This journey occupied two years.

St. Paul abode at Antioch at least three years, during which time he seems to have visited Jerusalem in company with Barnabas and Titus, in order to explain to the church there the right of the Gentiles to

* At Paphos, St. Paul changed his name from Saul to Paul, in compliment to Sergius Paulus, his convert.

admission into the privileges of the Gospel, without being bound by the Jewish ceremonial law. This having been allowed, and St. Paul being recognised as the Apostle of the Uncircumcision, he and his companions return to Antioch. The question, however, being still agitated, a general council is held at Jerusalem, presided over by St. James the Less, which Paul and Barnabas attend, and at which it is decided that the Gentile converts need not be circumcised, or obey the ceremonial law of Moses. They again return to Antioch, and there remain teaching and preaching.

SECOND APOSTOLICAL JOURNEY OF ST. PAUL.

After resting one year and four months, St. Paul, with Silas, travels through Syria (A) and Cilicia (I.), visiting the churches. Arriving at Derbe (n) and Lystra (m); at the latter place he takes Timothy as companion. They pass through Phrygia (VI.) and Galatia* (XIII.); but being forbidden by the Holy Ghost to preach in Asia † (V.), they come to Mysia (X.); from thence, trying to go into Bithynia (XI.), the Spirit suffered them not.‡ They therefore pass by the north of Mysia (X.) to Troas (p.) Here they were joined by St. Luke; and a man of Macedonia (D.) having appeared to St. Paul in a vision, praying him to come over and help them, they sail across the Hellespont (FF) to Samothrace (N), the next day to Neapolis (q), thence to Philippi (r), chief city of

* Now visited for the first time.

† i. e., Lydian Asia, of which Ephesus (y) was the capital city.

‡ The establishment of the Gospel here was reserved for St. Peter, (1 Peter, i. 1.)

Macedonia (D.) Here they baptize Lydia and her household, and cast out the spirit of divination from a damsel; for which her masters caused Paul and Silas to be scourged and imprisoned. They miraculously convert the gaoler, and being released next day, pass through Amphipolis (s) and Apollonia, (t), and proceed, without stopping, to Thessalonica (u.) Here they preach and convert, till they are driven out by the unbelieving Jews. They go to Berea (v); after converting many, Paul is expelled hence also, leaving Timothy and Silas behind.

St. Paul arrives at the sea-coast, and takes ship for Athens (w), where Timothy afterwards joins him, Silas still remaining at Berea. At Athens, St. Paul delivers his remarkable discourse (Acts, xviii.) from Mars' Hill.* He sends Timothy to visit the church at Thessalonica (u), and proceeds to Corinth† (x), where he abides with Aquila, and his wife Priscilla, and works at their craft of tent-making. Silas and Timothy rejoin him. Being ill-received by the Jews, he turns to the Gentiles; and being encouraged by the Lord in a vision, he preaches without fear among them for a year and six months. He is then accused before Gallio, the Roman deputy, by the Jews; but Gallio refuses to hear them. Having stayed a considerable time, he, with Silas, Timothy, and others, sets sail from Cenchreæ;‡ after touching at Ephesus, where he disputes with the Jews (y), lands at Cæsarea (d.)

* Or Areopagus, where the court of justice which took cognizance of matters of religion was held.

† Here St. Paul is supposed to have written the Epistle to the Galatians, and the two Epistles to the Thessalonians.

‡ The eastern port of Corinth.

When he had hastened to Jerusalem (b), to keep the passover, he returns to Antioch (c.)

This journey occupied four years and five months.

THIRD APOSTOLICAL JOURNEY OF ST. PAUL.

St Paul, after resting two months, revisits the churches in Galatia (XII.) and Phrygia (VI.), and then goes to Ephesus * (y), where he remains two years. Here he confers the Holy Ghost, and works miraculous cures; puts to shame the Jewish exorcists, and converts many, so that they burn their magical books, to the value of 50,000 pieces of silver. From Ephesus, Paul sends Timothy and Erastus to Macedonia and Achaia. Demetrius, the silversmith, raising a tumult against him, St. Paul leaves Ephesus, and goes, by way of Troas (p), into Macedonia† (d.)

After going over the north-west parts, as far as Illyricum ‡ (AD), he visits Corinth § (x), where he stays three months. He then purposes to return direct to Antioch (c), but the Jews lying in wait for him, he returns through Macedonia (D), by Troas (p), visiting Philippi (r) on his way.

At Troas, Eutychus, asleep during St. Paul's preaching, falls down from an upper window, and is taken up dead; but St. Paul restores him to life. Having stayed seven days, he joins his other companions at Assos (z.)

* St. Paul here wrote his 1st Epistle to the Corinthians.

+ See 2 Cor. viii. 16. Here St. Paul wrote his first Epistle to Timothy.

‡ While in Macedonia, probably at Philippi, St. Paul wrote the 2nd Epistle to the Corinthians.

§ Here St. Paul wrote the Epistle to the Romans.

Thence they proceed to Mitylene (o); to Chios (P); to Samos (Q); and stop at Trogyllium (aa.)

The next day they reach Miletus (bb), in order not to lose time, as St. Paul wishes to reach Jerusalem at the feast of Pentecost; he sends for the elders of the Church of Ephesus to meet him, and after a solemn charge, takes a farewell of them.

He next sails by Coos (R) and Rhodes (S) to Patara (cc); thence, with Luke, he embarks in a Phœnician vessel, and passing by the left of Cyprus (J), reaches Tyre (dd), in Phœnicia. Here, having stayed seven days, they sail to Ptolemais (ee), and next day come to Cæsarea (d.)

Here Paul abode with Philip the Evangelist. Although warned by Agabus, a prophet, that he would be bound and delivered to the Gentiles, if he went up to Jerusalem, he yet determines to go.

Paul and Luke arrive at Jerusalem, and visit St. James* and the elders of the Church; through their advice, and to pacify Jewish zealots, Paul goes through the ceremony of purification. He is seized in the Temple by the unbelieving Jews from Asia Minor; and thus ends abruptly the third apostolical journey.

Being brought before the high priest, and a tumult arising between the Sadducees and Pharisees, St. Paul is rescued from it by the chief captain, Claudius Lysias, and is sent with a guard to Felix, the governor, at Cæsarea. He defends himself before Felix; but is kept in prison for two years, when Porcius Festus succeeds Felix as governor, and Paul is left in bonds by

* St. James the Less was established at Jerusalem as first Bishop of the church there.

Felix. Being accused before Festus by the high priest and other Jews, he appeals to Cæsar.* King Agrippa and Bernice, his wife, coming to visit Festus, St. Paul pleads before them, and almost persuades Agrippa to become a Christian. Having appealed to Cæsar, St. Paul is sent to Italy (F.)

They sail from Cæsarea (d), and touch next day at Sidon (ff); continuing their journey, they sail by Cyprus (J) to Mysia (gg), in Lycia (III.)

Thence they sail near Cnidus (hh), but are driven by contrary winds below Crete (K), and doubling Cape Salmone (ii), harbour in the port of Fair Havens (kk.) Although St. Paul predicted a dangerous voyage, the centurion who had the charge of him determines to continue their journey, in order to winter at Phœnice (ll); but they are caught by a tempestuous wind,† and being driven by the Island of Claudia (T), they are tossed up and down the Adriatic Sea (DD); until, on the fourteenth day, they are shipwrecked on the Island of Melita‡ (M), where they are kindly treated by the natives, and a viper having fastened on St. Paul's hand without injuring him, they look on him as a god. He heals the father of the governor, Publius, of a fever; and after being hospitably entertained for three months, they sail to Syracuse (mm.)

In three days they embark, and reach Rhegium (nn), and then proceed to Puteoli (oo); here they tarry with the brethren seven days, and then go to Appii Forum (pp) and the Three Taverns (qq), where,

* The Emperor Nero.

† Called in the Acts, Euroclydon; in the present day, a Levanter.

‡ The Modern Malta.

being met by the brethren, they accompany them to Rome* (rr.)

Here St. Paul resides two years in his own hired house, with liberty to teach and preach; and at this point ends the narrative of the Acts.

Being set at liberty, St. Paul makes a fourth journey, (as we glean from his epistles,) visiting the churches in Asia Minor and Macedonia; and on his return to Rome suffered martyrdom, by being beheaded, under Nero and his minister Helius.

* At Rome were written the Epistles to the Ephesians, the Colossians, to Philemon, and to the Philippians.

JERUSALEM,

THE capital of Judæa, and in ancient times, of the kingdom of David, is situated in the southern part of Palestine, in about thirty-two degrees of north latitude, and thirty-five degrees of east longitude; forty miles south of Samaria, thirty-three miles south-east of Joppa, and twenty-seven miles south-west of the mouth of the Jordan. Its name signifies 'Habitation of Peace;' and it was also called by the Jews, Kadusha 'The Holy,' from which its present name among the Mahommedans, *El Koddess*, 'The House of Holiness,' is derived. Its original name seems to have been Salem, 'Peace;' and the first mention of it occurs in the time of Abraham, (Gen. xiv. 18,) where Melchizedec is called King of Salem, and priest of the most high God. When the Israelites took possession of Canaan, it was occupied by a Canaanitish tribe called Jebusites, and had received from them the name of Jebus. It was burned by the tribe of Judah, (Judges, i. 8;) but rebuilt and occupied by the tribe of Benjamin, (Judges, i. 21.) The Jebusites, however, established themselves on Mount Zion, where they maintained their position until the time of David, (nearly four

hundred years afterwards;) but he drove them out, made it his royal residence, and enclosed it within the walls of the city, naming the whole 'The City of David,' (2 Sam. v. 9.) He also removed the ark from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem, and made the place the metropolis of his kingdom.

The city was built partly in the territory of Judah, partly in that of Benjamin. By right of conquest it belonged to Judah, but in the division of the country, Joshua had assigned it to Benjamin. The first important event in its history, was the building of the Temple by Solomon, B.C. 1004, (2 Chron. v. 2.) About five hundred and sixty years after Jerusalem had become the capital of the kingdom, it was taken by the Chaldeans under Nebuchadnezzar, (2 Chron. xxxvi.,) its temple destroyed, and its walls broken down, B.C. 587. After much opposition, the city and temple were rebuilt by Zerubbabel, B.C. 445. Herod the Great also restored, and nearly rebuilt the temple, and greatly beautified the city. After this it underwent little change, until destroyed by the Romans under Titus, A.D. 70, according to the prophecy of Our Lord, (Luke, xxi. 20—26.)

At Jerusalem, David and Solomon were buried, and Josiah died. This city was also the scene of the death and resurrection of Our Lord and Saviour.

- I. Mount Moriah and the Temple.
- II. Mount Zion and City of David.
- III. Mount Acra and the Lower City.
- IV. Mount of Olives.
- V. Valley of Jehoshaphat.
- VI. Valley of Ben-Hinnom.
- VII. Valley of Rephaim.

VIII. Valley of Gihon.

A. The Brook Cedron.

- a. The first, or old Wall.
- b. The second Wall.
- c. The third Wall.
- d. The Pool of Bethesda.
- e. The Garden and Village of Gethsemane.
- f. The Pool of Siloam.
- g. Aceldama.
- h. The Pool of Gihon.
- i. Our Saviour's Burial-place.
- k. Calvary.

I. MOUNT MORIAH is supposed to be the spot on which Abraham was directed to offer up Isaac, (Gen. xxii. 2.) Here, also, stood the threshing-floor of Araunah the Jebusite, bought by David to build an altar on which to sacrifice and stay the plague, (2 Sam. xxiv. 15—25.) The deep valley between Mount Moriah (I.) and Mount Acra (III.) was filled up by one of the family of the Maccabees, not long before the birth of our Lord.

Upon Mount Moriah stood the Temple. The first Temple was built by Solomon, B.C. 1004, and occupied seven years and six months in building; but it retained its original splendour only thirty-four years, being plundered by Shishak, King of Egypt, when he took Jerusalem. After frequent pillages, it was finally burnt by Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 584. The second Temple was built by Zerubbabel, B.C. 536, on a larger scale, although in an inferior style of magnificence; and after 500 years, having fallen somewhat into decay, Herod

the Great undertook its restoration, and employed 80,000 men for nine years upon the work. When this was finished, the Jews still continued to enlarge and adorn it; and, therefore, it is said in St. John, ii. 20: 'Forty and six years was this Temple in building.' It is to this second Temple, erected by Zerubbabel and restored by Herod, that the prophecy of Haggai, ii. 9, refers: 'The glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former;' and this was fulfilled when the Messiah honoured it with his presence. This Temple had nine gates, of which the most splendid was called 'Beautiful,' (Acts, iii. 10.) It was divided into the Outer Court, or Court of the Gentiles, the Court of the Israelites, the Court of the Priests, and the Temple, properly so called.

The Court of the Gentiles was so called, because Gentiles were permitted to enter it, but not to advance any farther. It was surrounded by cloisters, and the colonnade fronting the Mount of Olives was called Solomon's Porch; it was raised upon a vast terrace, which was the only vestige of the first Temple. Here stood the tables of the money-changers, &c., driven out by our Lord, (Matt. xxi. 12.)

The Court of the Israelites was within the Court of the Gentiles, and was surrounded by the apartments of the Levites and other chambers. It was separated into two parts: that next the Court of the Gentiles was reserved for the women; the inner part, for the male Israelites. In the women's court stood the Treasury, where alms were received, (Mark, xii. 41.)

Within the Court of the Israelites was the Court of the Priests, separated by a low wall. This inclosure surrounded the Altar of Burnt-offering, and the priests alone were permitted to enter it.

Twelve steps led up to the Temple, properly so called. This edifice was divided into three parts—the Portico, the Outer Sanctuary, and the Holy of Holies. In the portico the offerings made by Jews and foreigners were deposited. The gateway of the portico was hung with a large veil, instead of doors. The sanctuary, or holy place, contained the altar of incense; and separated from it by a double veil was the holy of holies, into which no one was admitted but the high priest, and he only once a year, on the great day of atonement, (Exod. xxx. 10; Heb. ix. 2, 7.) The destruction of this Temple took place A.D. 70, on the same day of the same month that the first Temple had been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.

- II. MOUNT ZION, about a mile in circumference, and forming a part of Mount Moriah (I.), is frequently put in Scripture for the Mount of the Temple, and sometimes for Jerusalem itself; and in the Prophets, for the Church. It contained the royal palace and the residences of the chief priests, and was separated from the other hills by a deep ravine.
- III. MOUNT ACRA is supposed to have borne the name of Bezetha, in common with the rocky plain enclosed by the third wall (c.) It was the residence of the greatest part of the population of Jerusalem, and the modern city is chiefly confined to it.
- IV. THE MOUNT OF OLIVES, or OLIVET, about a mile

to the east of Jerusalem, received its name from the number of olive-trees that grew upon it. It consists of a range of hills, of which that opposite the Garden of Gethsemane (e) is the highest, and was the scene of several memorable events in the life of our Saviour. Here he wept over and predicted the coming fate of Jerusalem, (Mark, xiii. 2;) and hence, also, he ascended into heaven, (Acts, i. 9—12.) On the other side of the Mount of Olives lies the village of Bethany.

V. THE VALLEY OF JEHOSHAPHAT is so called from Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, being supposed to be there buried. It was also called the Valley of the Cedron, from that brook flowing through it; and was used, from very early times, as a burial-place by the inhabitants of Jerusalem. Among its monuments are the tombs of Absalom, Zechariah, and St. James. It was about a mile long, and very narrow.

VI. THE VALLEY OF BEN-HINNOM, or simply HINNOM, called in the Greek, Ge-Hennom, or Gehenna, formed the boundary between the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. It was about half a mile long, fifty yards broad, and twenty deep. Here, in the time of the kings, the idolatrous Israelites sacrificed human beings to Moloch. It was, on this account, afterwards deserted as a place of abode, and turned to the lowest uses, all the refuse of the city (as well as the bodies of malefactors) being thrown there.

VII. THE VALLEY OF REPHAIM extends to the length of six miles, and is of considerable breadth. It was celebrated for its fertility, and also for a

victory gained by David over the Philistines, (1 Chron. xiv. 9.) Through this valley runs the road to Bethlehem.

VIII. THE VALLEY OF GIHON is of little depth, and increases in width to the southward, where it is rather a sunken plain. In this part rises a spring, from which a stream of the same name flows through the Valley of Ben-Hinnom (VI.), and at last joins the Cedron (A.)

A. THE BROOK CEDRON OR KIDRON is dry in summer, but when swollen by winter torrents, flows with great violence and depth. David crossed over it, weeping and barefoot, when flying from Absalom, (2 Sam. xv. 23.) Into it Asa, Hezekiah, and Josiah, cast the ashes of the idols which they burnt (2 Chron. xv. 16; xxx. 14; 2 Kings, xxiii. 4;) and over it our Lord passed, to enter the Garden of Gethsemane (e), the night before his sufferings and death, (John, xviii. 1.)

a. THE FIRST, OR OLD WALL, was originally built by David to defend his city, after he had driven out the Jebusites.

b. THE SECOND WALL was built by Nehemiah, at the return from the Babylonish captivity, B.C. 445, and had eleven gates.

c. THE THIRD WALL was built A.D. 42, by Herod Agrippa, grandson of Herod the Great, to enclose Bezetha, as this suburb was then called.

d. THE POOL OF BETHESDA, (which means Mercy,) a reservoir of water near the market, was the scene of one of our Lord's miracles. An angel of the Lord used to descend at a certain season and trouble the water, and the person who first entered

the pool after this was healed of his disease. A man who had been diseased for thirty-eight years, lay at the water-side, unable to get into the pool in time, having no one to help him; and our Lord mercifully healed him, (John, v. 2—8.) This pool had five porches, under which the sick were laid.

- e. **THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE** stood in a village of the same name, to which our Lord sometimes retired; and was the scene of his agony and bitter passion, (Matt. xxvi. 36,) and of his betrayal by Judas Iscariot. The village still retains its name.
- f. **THE POOL OF SILOAM** is a spring flowing from the rock into the Valley of Jehoshaphat (V.), and there forming a reservoir. In it our Saviour directed the blind man to wash, in order to regain his sight, (John, ix. 7.)
- g. **ACELDAMA**, or the Field of Blood, was originally called the Potter's Field, (Matt. xxvii. 7,) because clay for pottery was dug in it; but, it having been bought with the money by which the chief priests and rulers of the Jews purchased the blood of Christ from Judas, it was thenceforth called Aceldama.
- h. **THE POOL OF GHON** was a fountain or water-course, through which the brook Gihon flowed. It was here Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, (1 Kings, i. 32.)
- i. The supposed site of our Saviour's burial-place.
- k. The supposed site of Calvary, and scene of the Crucifixion.

QUESTIONS

ON THE

OUTLINE SCRIPTURE MAPS.

PALESTINE.

1. How was Palestine bounded ?
2. Between what degrees of latitude and longitude did it lie ?
3. What was its length and breadth ?
4. How large was it ?
5. Whence did it derive its name ?
6. By what other names was it known, and why ?
7. Repeat the passages of Scripture referred to.
8. How was Palestine divided ?
9. What figures on the map show these divisions ?
10. Name the surrounding countries, with their corresponding figures.
11. Where was Galilee ?
12. How was it divided ?
13. What other name had Upper Galilee, and why ?
14. Name the occurrences for which Galilee is remarkable, and repeat the Scripture references.
15. What part of Palestine did Samaria occupy ? How is it situated with respect to Judæa and Galilee ?
16. Whence did it receive its name ?
17. Where was Judæa, and what tribes did it contain ?
18. What was its capital ?
19. Whence did Peræa derive its name ?
20. What district did it include ?
21. Whose kingdom did its southern part originally form ?

22. How and by whom was Peræa governed in the time of Our Lord ?
23. For what was Phœnicia renowned ?
24. In what way were the Phœnicians connected with the Israelites ?
25. What was the north of Phœnicia called, and why ?
26. Where is it mentioned in Scripture ?
27. What are the Phœnicians said to have invented ?
28. By what name was Edom called by the Greeks ?
29. Whose descendants occupied it ?
30. From whom were the Moabites and Ammonites descended ?
31. Were they friendly to the Israelites ?
32. What prophets predicted their destruction ?
33. Where were Trachonitis and Ituræa ?
34. Which was the eastern district ?
35. What country lay to the south of Ituræa ?
36. What was its Rôman name, and for what was it famous ?
37. By whom were Trachonitis and Ituræa governed after the death of Herod the Great, and what was his title ?
38. By which of the Evangelists is he mentioned ?
39. Repeat the table of the family of Herod, (*see note.*)
40. How was Herod the Great's kingdom divided at his death ?
41. What is the derivation of the word ' tetrarchy ' ?
42. Give the names of the tetrarchies and of their respective rulers ?
43. To which did Pontius Pilate succeed as governor ?
44. How was Arabia divided ?
45. Which part is next to Palestine, and what was its northern part called ?
46. What mountains are situated in Roman Arabia, and for what are they remarkable ?
47. Repeat the passages of Scripture referring to these events ?
48. On what occasion did the Israelites pass through Arabia ?
49. Where was Cœle-Syria ?
50. What was the other part of Syria called ?

51. Name the seas and lakes of Palestine, with their letters.
52. By what other names is the Mediterranean called in Scripture?
53. What continents does it separate?
54. What is its length?
55. Give the classical name of the Dead Sea?
56. Why was it so called?
57. What other names had it, and why?
58. Give its length and breadth.
59. What is the nature of its waters, and why is it called the Dead Sea?
60. By what other names is the Sea of Galilee known?
61. Whence did it receive these names?
62. Give its length and breadth.
63. What river passes through it?
64. What events in our Lord's history occurred at this lake?
65. Repeat the Scripture passages referred to.
66. What is Lake Merom called in Scripture?
67. What happened there? Repeat the references.
68. Describe the lake.
69. What is its classical name?
70. Name the rivers and brooks of Palestine, and give the corresponding letters.
71. Trace the course of the Jordan, and give its length.
72. For what occurrences is it remarkable?
73. In what books of the Bible are these facts narrated?
74. Where was the Cherith?
75. Of what miraculous event was it the scene?
76. Where was the Kedron?
77. Where was the Arnon?
78. What events happened there?
79. What nations did the Jabbok separate, and what happened near it?
80. Where was the Kishon?
81. What events happened there?
82. Where were the Abana and the Pharphar? Which is the southernmost?
83. In connexion with what event are they mentioned in Scripture?

84. Name the Mountains and Hills of Palestine, with their corresponding figures.
85. For what was Mount Lebanon remarkable? Who built a palace there?
86. Where was Mount Hermon?
87. Trace the course of Anti-Lebanon.
88. What event happened on Mount Carmel? Who resided there?
89. Of what event is Mount Tabor supposed to have been the scene?
90. What brook rises in it?
91. What happened on Mount Gilboa?
92. Repeat the Scripture passage describing this event.
93. For what are Mounts Ebal and Gerizim famous?
94. What building stood on Gerizim, and why was it built?
95. In what part of Scripture is this narrated?
96. To what ill-feeling did it give rise? and repeat the text that shows this.
97. What is the meaning of the word Gilead, or Galeed? and why was the Mountain so called?
98. Repeat the Scripture passage.
99. To what did Mount-Gilead give name?
100. Where was Mount Pisgah, and what other name had it?
101. What events occurred on it, and where are they recorded?
102. Where were Mounts Zion, Moriah, and the Mount of Olives?
103. Name the twelve Tribes of Israel with their corresponding letters.
104. Name the principal places of Galilee with their corresponding letters.
105. By whom and why was a curse pronounced on Chorazin?
106. What other towns were included in the curse?
107. Who resided at Capernaum, and what is it sometimes called in the Gospels? During what period of his life did he reside there?
108. Name the remarkable events that happened there, and repeat the Scripture passages.
109. Where was the Sermon on the Mount delivered?
110. Who resided at Bethsaida?

111. To what did Tiberias give name ?
112. Where was our Lord's first miracle wrought ?
113. In which of the Gospels is this narrated, and what were the circumstances ?
114. At what place did our Lord reside previous to his ministry ?
115. By what name was he sometimes styled in consequence ?
116. What event in our Lord's life occurred there ?
117. For what is Nain remarkable ?
118. What miracle occurred at Shunem ?
119. Where is it narrated ? Give the particulars.
120. What event happened at Jezreel ?
121. Where is it related ?
122. Who dwelt at Jezreel ?
123. For what is Endor remarkable, and where is the event recorded ?
124. Give the principal places of Samaria with their corresponding letters ?
125. What was Cæsarea originally called ?
126. Who rebuilt it, and what did he erect there ?
127. Why was it called Cæsarea ?
128. What events happened, and who resided there ?
129. For what events in the Old Testament is Megiddo famous ?
130. By whom was Samaria founded, and how long was it the capital of the province ?
131. By whom was it repeopled ? Did they continue to reside there ? Where did they reside ?
132. Who restored Samaria ?
133. What name did he give it, and what is the meaning of the word ?
134. In honour of whom was it so called ?
135. For what purpose was Shechem used, and where was it situated ?
136. What events occurred on this spot ?
137. What other names had Shechem ?
138. For what was Shiloh remarkable ?
139. Repeat the principal places of Judea, with their corresponding letters.

140. What is the modern name of Joppa?
141. How is it mentioned in the Old Testament?
142. What events in St. Peter's life occurred there?
143. Who lived at Arimathea?
144. What miracle was wrought at Lydda?
145. What miracle happened at Ajalon?
146. With what event in our Lord's life is Emmaus connected?
147. What do you know about Gibeon?
148. Where is their stratagem related, and what were the circumstances?
149. Where was Ramah, and who resided there?
150. With what event in David's life is it connected?
151. Was there another Ramah? Who was buried there?
Repeat the Scripture passage.
152. What occurred at Bethel? Give the particulars.
153. To what was the name of Bethel given?
154. What events in the Old Testament occurred there?
155. What do you know about Ai?
156. Give the particulars of its capture.
157. What do you know about Jericho?
158. What curse was pronounced concerning it?
159. How and when was it fulfilled? give the passage.
160. What was its subsequent condition?
161. For what is Gilgal remarkable?
162. With what events in Saul's life is it connected?
163. To what nation did Ashdod belong?
164. With what event in the Old Testament is it connected?
165. What is it called in the New Testament?
166. What was the capital city of Judah?
167. Where was Bethany?
168. What events in our Lord's life happened there?
169. What place was close to Bethany, and for what is it remarkable?
170. What was the old name of Bethlehem?
171. Where was it situated, and who were born there?
172. What ceremony did Samuel perform there?
173. What Old Testament characters dwelt there?

174. What dreadful event in the New Testament happened there ?
175. Repeat the prophecy respecting it.
176. To what nation did Ascalon belong, and who was born there ?
177. To whom did Gaza belong ? To what tribe was it allotted ?
178. What events in Samson's life occurred there ?
179. What is the other name of Hebron ?
180. Who lived and was buried there ? To whom was it afterwards granted ?
181. Repeat the Scripture passage.
182. How was David connected with it ?
183. Who was born there ?
184. Where is Beersheba ?
185. What Old Testament events occurred there ?
186. Give the principal places of Peræa, with the corresponding letters.
187. What was the chief city of Peræa, and to what district did it give name ?
188. What other name had this district, and why ?
189. Of what miracle of our Lord was it the scene ? Give the particulars ?
190. What Old Testament event happened at Mizpeh ?
191. Who resided there ?
192. Was there another Mizpeh ?—where ?
193. What do you know about it ?
194. Give an account of Jabesh-Gilead.
195. What was Ramoth Gilead ?
196. Who was slain there, and under what circumstances ?
197. What was Bethabara ? For what is it remarkable ?
198. Give the principal places of Phœnicia, with the corresponding letters.
199. Which is the oldest commercial city in the world ?
200. How was it anciently governed ? Name one, and repeat the Scripture passage.
201. Give the other name of Sarepta.
202. With what events in the life of Elijah is it connected ?

203. Relate the circumstances.
204. Whence was Tyre colonized? For what was it celebrated?
205. What prophet has described its splendour and predicted its fate?
206. What is the modern name of Ptolemais?
207. During what wars was it famous?
208. Who died at Ecbatana? How?
209. Why was it singular that he should have died there?
210. Give the principal places of Moab, with their corresponding letters.
211. What was the capital of Moab?
212. What do you know about Zoar?
213. Name the principal place of Ammon, and its letter.
214. Name the principal places of Trachonitis and Iturea, with their letters.
215. What was the original name of Dan?
216. Where was it situated?
217. By what phrase is the extent of Palestine often expressed?
218. What was erected at Dan? By whom?
219. What was Dan called in the time of our Lord, and what was its ancient name?
220. What was the other name of Golan, and to whom did it originally belong?
221. For what was it used, and to what district did it give name?
222. Name the principal place of Arabia, with its letter.
223. What was it called in the time of the Romans?
224. In what district was it situated?
225. Name the principal places of Coele-Syria, with their letters.
226. Which was the metropolis? To what district did it give name?
227. Prove its antiquity from Scripture.
228. With what events in St. Paul's life is it connected?
229. Of what district was Abila the capital?
230. By whom was it governed in the time of St. John the Baptist?

THE JOURNEYS OF THE ISRAELITES.

231. Name the countries and nations marked upon the map, with their corresponding figures.
232. Name the seas, with their letters.
233. Name the deserts, with their letters.
234. Name the rivers, with their letters.
235. What does dd. represent ?
236. Name the mountains, with their figures.
237. Name the stations, with their letters.
238. Whence did Jacob and his family come to settle in Egypt ?
239. Who induced them to come to Egypt ?
240. How many were they in number on their arrival ?
241. What district was assigned them ?
242. Where was it situated ?
243. How long did the descendants of Jacob remain there ?
244. Explain the passage in Exodus, xii. 40, in which it says that the children of Israel sojourned in Egypt 430 years. (*See Note.*)
245. What harsh treatment caused them to leave Egypt ?
246. Who was their leader ? How did he force Pharaoh to let the Israelites depart ?
247. Why was the Feast of the Passover instituted ? (*See Note.*)
248. What was sacrificed at it ? Of whom was this a type ?
249. Repeat the Scripture passages.
250. What was the number of the Israelites on leaving Egypt ?
251. Whence did they start ?
252. What was their first station ?
253. Which would have been the shortest way to Canaan ?
254. Why did they not take this route ? (*See Note.*)
255. What was their second station ? where was it ?
256. What was their third station ? what sin did they commit here, and why ?
257. What sea did they cross ?
258. What wilderness did they enter, and what distress did they here meet with ?

259. What was their next station, and why did they murmur here ?
260. What was their next station ?
261. What wilderness did they next arrive at ?
262. How long had they now been journeying ?
263. Why did they murmur here ? how were they supplied ?
264. What was their next station ?
265. Why did they murmur ? how were they supplied ?
266. What names did Moses give the place ?
267. What victory was here gained ? by whom ?
268. What desert did they next reach, and where did they encamp ?
269. What other name has this mountain, and what is the name of the whole mountain range ? (*See Note.*)
270. What important events happened at Mount Sinai ?
271. What wilderness did they next enter ?
272. How long had the Israelites now left Egypt ?
273. How long did they wander in this desert ?
274. What was their next station, and what is the meaning of the word ?
275. Why was it so called ?
276. What was their next station ?
277. Who murmured here against Moses ?
278. How was one of them punished and afterwards healed ?
279. What was their next station ? what other names had it ?
280. Why did the Israelites here murmur ? how were they relieved ?
281. What name did Moses give the place ?
282. Who died here ?
283. Whom did Moses send forward from hence, and for what purpose ? what was the report brought back ?
284. What punishment was inflicted on the Israelites for their want of faith ? who were exempted ?
285. What happened at Hormah ?
286. How long did they wander in the desert, and where did they then arrive ?
287. What mountain did they go round ? why ?
288. Who died here, and who succeeded him ?

289. What success did the Israelites meet with on arriving at Hormah a second time ?
290. Trace their course from Hormah to Mount Pisgah.
291. Whom did they here conquer ?
292. Whom did they conquer on the plains of Moab, and who blessed them ?
293. Where did they now dwell for a time, and what sins did they commit ?
294. How many were the Israelites in number at this time ? how many were the Levites ?
295. Who were not included in this reckoning ?
296. Repeat the Scripture passage.
297. Where did Moses die ? how old was he at his death ?
298. Who succeeded him as leader ?
299. What river did the Israelites cross ? by what miracle ?
300. How and where did they erect a memorial of their entry into Canaan ?

THE TRAVELS OF ST. PAUL.

301. Name the countries on the map, with their corresponding letters.
302. Name the Islands, with their letters.
303. Name the Seas, with their letters.
304. Name the Provinces in the South of Asia Minor, with their figures.
305. Name the provinces in the Centre, with their figures.
306. Name the provinces in the North, with their figures.
307. Name the towns, &c., marked on the map, with their letter.
308. Where and how in the Scriptures is St. Paul first mentioned ?
309. To what was his name afterwards changed ?
310. Where was he born ? and where educated ?
311. Of what sect of the Jews was he ?
312. What was his early character ? and how was he converted ?
313. Who restored him to sight, and baptized him ?

314. Where did he first preach? Where did he retire to study?
315. How long did he remain there? where did he then go?
316. Why did he leave Damascus, and where did he go?
317. How long did he remain, and why did he leave?
318. What places did he next visit?
319. What induced him to go to Antioch, and how long did he remain there?
320. Where were the disciples first called Christians? (*See Note.*)
321. What is the meaning of Barnabas? Give some account of him? (*See Note.*)
322. Why and with whom did St. Paul revisit Jerusalem?
323. Who returned with them to Antioch? what other name had he? (*See Note.*)
324. Who started with St. Paul from Antioch on his first Apostolical Journey?
325. What place did they first reach?
326. To what island did they then proceed?
327. At what towns did they here preach?
328. Where and why did St. Paul change his name? (*See Note.*)
329. What occurred at Paphos?
330. To what place did they then go? who left them here?
331. What was the next place they arrived at?
332. What success had their preaching, and why did they leave?
333. Where did they fly to? what caused them again to fly?
334. Where did they then proceed?
335. What occurrences here befel them?
336. Trace their return from Derbe to Antioch in Syria?
337. How long did this first Apostolical Journey occupy?
338. How long did St. Paul remain this time in Antioch?
339. Why did he during that time visit Jerusalem, and who accompanied him?
340. Why did he again go up to Jerusalem, and what point was settled by the first General Council?

341. Who presided at this council?
342. On St. Paul's return how long did he rest at Antioch?
343. Through what countries did he then travel, and who accompanied him?
344. What places did he first reach? who joined him?
345. Trace their course from Phrygia to Troas.
346. Had Galatia been before visited? (*See Note.*)
347. Why did not St. Paul go to Lydian Asia or Bithynia?
348. Give the capital of Lydian Asia. (*See Note.*)
349. Who established the gospel in Bithynia? Repeat the Scripture passage showing this? (*See Note.*)
350. Who joined them at Troas? what vision had St. Paul here?
351. Trace their course from Troas to Philippi.
352. Of what country was Philippi the capital city?
353. What occurred to them at Philippi?
354. Trace their course from Philippi to Berræa.
355. What was the cause of St. Paul's quitting Thessalonica and Berræa, and whom did he leave at Berræa?
356. Where did St. Paul then arrive, and who joined him?
357. On what mount did St. Paul preach?
358. What is the Greek for "Mars' Hill," and what Court was held there? (*See Note.*)
359. Where did he send Timothy?
360. Where did St. Paul himself go, and with whom did he stay?
361. How did he here occupy himself, and who joined him?
362. To whom did he here preach, and how long did he stay?
363. What happened to him here?
364. Where did St. Paul then go, and who accompanied him?
365. What epistles did St. Paul write at Cenchræ? where is Cenchræ? (*See Notes.*)
366. Trace his course from Corinth to Antioch.
367. How long did the second Apostolical Journey occupy?
368. How long did he then rest?
369. What provinces did he then revisit?
370. What place did he go to afterwards, and how long did he stay?

371. What events happened here ?
372. What epistle was here written ? (*See Note.*)
373. Whom did St. Paul send into Macedonia and Achaia ?
374. Why did he leave Ephesus ?
375. Trace his course from Ephesus to Corinth.
376. What epistles were written during his journey through Macedonia ? (*See Notes.*)
377. How long did St. Paul stay at Corinth ?
378. Why did he not return direct to Antioch, and what route did he take ?
379. What miracle did he work at Troas ?
380. What epistle was written at Philippi. (*See Note.*)
381. Trace his course from Troas to Miletus.
382. Why did St. Paul hurry on his journey to Jerusalem ?
383. Whom did he summon to meet him at Miletus ?
384. Trace his course from Miletus to Tyre.
385. Trace his course from Tyre to Jerusalem.
386. With whom did St. Paul abide at Cæsarea, and what warning was here given him ?
387. Who arrived at Jerusalem with St. Paul ?
388. How did St. Paul act at Jerusalem, and what ended this third Apostolical Journey ?
389. Who was first Bishop of Jerusalem ? (*See Note.*)
390. What occurrences led to St. Paul being sent to Cæsarea ?
391. Who was governor of Cæsarea, and how did he treat St. Paul ?
392. Who succeeded him as governor ?
393. To whom did St. Paul appeal ? (*See Note.*)
394. Before whom did he plead, and with what success ?
395. Why was he sent to Italy ?
396. Trace the voyage from Cæsarea to Mysia.
397. Trace the voyage from Mysia to Fair Havens.
398. What did St. Paul predict ? Why did the centurion continue the journey ?
399. Where, in consequence, were they driven ? By what wind ? (*See Note.*)
400. How long were they tossed about ? On what island did they at last land ?

401. What is its modern name? (*See Note.*)
402. What miraculous events here happened?
403. How long did they stay, and where did they then sail?
404. Trace their course from Syracuse to Rome.
405. How long was St. Paul kept at Rome, and how was he treated?
406. What epistles did he write from Rome? (*See Note.*)
407. In what countries did St. Paul make his fourth journey?
408. Where, by whom, and how was he martyred?

JERUSALEM.

409. Of what kingdom was Jerusalem the capital?
410. Where is it situated? Give its latitude and longitude.
411. How is it situated with respect to Samaria, Joppa, and the Jordan?
412. What does the word 'Jerusalem' signify?
413. What other name had it? and what is it now called by the Mahomedans?
414. What was its original name, and where is it first mentioned in the Scriptures?
415. By whom was it inhabited when the Israelites took Canaan, and by what name was it called?
416. Give an account of it from this period to the removal of the ark there by David.
417. In what tribes was the city built, and how was the possession of it settled?
418. What was the first important event in its history?
419. Give the date.
420. How long after was it taken and destroyed? By whom?
421. Give the date.
422. Who afterwards rebuilt it? Give the date.
423. Who restored it in later times?
424. What did he rebuild?
425. When was it finally destroyed? by whom?
426. Where and by whom was this event prophesied?
427. Who were buried at Jerusalem? who died there?
428. Of what awful events was it the scene?

429. What places do the numbers I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. represent?
430. What places do the letters AA. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. represent?
431. What do you know about Mount Moriah?
432. When and by whom was the valley between Mount Moriah and Mount Acra filled up?
433. What building stood on Mount Moriah?
434. By whom was it built? Give the date.
435. How long did it take to build?
436. How long did it retain its splendour?
437. Who first pillaged it?
438. Who finally destroyed it? Give the date.
439. Who rebuilt it, and when?
440. Who restored it a third time? How long after?
441. How many men were employed? How long?
442. How does this agree with the passage in St. John, "Forty and six years," &c.
443. What prophecy refers to this Temple? Repeat it.
444. How was this prophecy fulfilled?
445. How many gates had the Temple? By what name is one of them called? Where is it mentioned?
446. Into what parts was the Temple divided?
447. Why was the Court of the Gentiles so called?
448. Describe its situation and appearance.
449. What was its colonnade called?
450. What stood here?
451. Where was the Court of the Israelites? By what was it surrounded?
452. Describe its parts.
453. What stood in the Women's Court?
454. What was situated within the Court of the Israelites, and what did it surround?
455. Who alone might enter it?
456. Into what parts was the Temple (properly so called) divided?
457. What were placed in the Portico?
458. What did the Sanctuary contain? What other name had it?

459. How was the Holy of Holies separated from it?
460. Who alone entered it? When?
461. Repeat the Scripture passages showing this.
462. When was this Temple destroyed, and what is remarkable in the date?
463. How large was Mount Zion? of what Mount was it a part?
464. What is it sometimes put for in Scripture?
465. What did it contain, and how was it separated from the other hills?
466. What other name had Mount Acra?
467. What do you know about it?
468. Where was the Mount of Olives? Why was it so called?
469. Describe it.
470. What events occurred on it?
471. What village lies beyond it?
472. Why was the valley of Jehoshaphat so called?
473. What other name had it, and for what was it used?
474. Name some of its monuments, and describe its form?
475. What was the Greek name for the valley of Ben Hinnom?
476. Of what tribes was it the boundary?
477. Describe its form.
478. For what was it formerly used, and to what purposes was it afterwards put?
479. Describe the valley of Rephaim.
480. For what was it celebrated?
481. What road runs through it?
482. Describe the valley of Gihon.
483. What stream rises in it, and what is its course?
484. Describe the Brook Cedron.
485. Of what events in Scripture was it the scene?
486. By whom and for what was the first wall built?
487. By whom and when was the second wall built, and how many gates had it?
488. By whom and when was the third wall built? Why?
489. Where was the pool of Bethesda, and what is the meaning of the name?

490. What miraculous power was connected with it ?
491. What miracle did our Lord work there ?
492. How many porches had the pool ? For what were they used ?
493. Where was the garden of Gethsemane ? What events in our Lord's life occurred there ?
494. What name does it now bear ?
495. Describe the pool of Siloam.
496. What miracle did our Lord work there ?
497. What is the meaning of Aceldama ?
498. What was it originally called ? Why ?
499. Why was its name changed ?
500. Describe the pool of Gihon.
501. What event in the Old Testament occurred there ?
502. Of what awful event was Calvary the scene ?

THE END.

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